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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1856. NO. 18.

Political and Miscellaneous.

NAIL UP THE FLAG.

Nail up the flag—Aye, nail it fast,
The Union first—the Union last;
The thirteen stars of seventy-six,
With eighteen more in fifty-six.

We hail no flag—no party own,
That any of the States disown;
But firm to one and thirty stand,—
The banner of our Fatherland.

It was the same that nobly waved,
When Washington our country saved;
It was the same that Jackson bore,
O'er fields of blood to Victory's door.

It was the same that Perry rose,
And waved o'er decks of fallen foes;
The same that Scott and Taylor spread,
Where true hearts followed those who led.

Then nail it up on land and sea,
Ye sons of fathers that were free,
Yes, nail it on the topmost mast,
And strike for Union to the last.

The Warning Voice of Henry Clay.

HIS TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE DEMOCRATS—UNION OF THE WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.—Listen to the prophetic, warning voice of Henry Clay, in the last speech he ever uttered in his beloved Kentucky—his speech before the Kentucky Legislature, November 23, 1849. He foresaw the very evils that are now upon us, and advised the course which patriotism enjoined when the apprehended contingency should arise. He advised the union of all patriots, Whigs and Democrats, in resisting the sectional party which he then feared would spring up, and which has sprung up under the lead of Fremont, aided by whole hosts of Northern Know-Nothings. He advised this union of Whigs and Democrats against sectionalism, when the last sands of his hour-glass were running out—when he wanted neither office, nor place, except a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. Hear him:

"If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue, and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union. Present parties have been created by division of opinion, as to systems of national policy; as to finance, free trade or protection, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c. But these systems of policy, springing out of the administration of the government of the Union, lose all their interest and importance, if that Union be dissolved. They sink into utter insignificance before the all important, pervasive, and paramount interest of the Union itself. And the platform of that Union party will be, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of its laws. And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself, in this place, a member of the Union party, whatever may be its component elements. Sir, I go further; I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity, and glory of my country. But if it should be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further; and if I am alive, I will give my humble support for the presidency, to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than one who, crying out all the time and aloud, that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive to the Constitution and the Union."

"When Know-Nothings and Black Republicans conspire together in the North for sectional objects, the inevitable tendency of which, is adverse to the peace and perpetuity of the Union, the very state of the case which Mr. Clay feared and warned us to unite in resisting, presents itself.

Let every Whig heed his warning voice. Let them not be deterred by the insidious appeals to the rancor of party spirit, from co-operating with the Democrats in frustrating the conspiracy of allied Black Republicanism and Know-Nothingism in the North. That such a conspiracy exists and is making fearful headway in the North, is beyond question.

Hear the testimony of Mr. Clay as to the patriotism and devotion to the Union displayed by the Democrats, and repel, with scorn and contempt, the insidious appeals to ancient political animosity against the Democrats, with which Know-Nothingism daily insults your intelligence and patriotism:

"Out of our late heated discussions and divisions one good result has been produced. The people generally, Whigs and Democrats, have been more thrown together in free and friendly intercourse. Both have learned to appreciate each other better. For myself, I say, alike with truth and pleasure, that during the late protracted session, I was in conference and consultation quite as often, if not oftener, with Democrats than Whigs; and I found in the Democratic party quite as much patriotism, devotion to the Union, honor and probity, as in the other party."

☞ "An American is a man who shows by his acts and his life that he loves and reverces the institutions of our common country, and is over ready to defend her honor with his life."—*John Van Buren.*

The Crisis.

No one can deny that the present crisis is full of menace to the Union. The portents of imminent strife and struggle cast a gloomy shadow over the land. An instinctive apprehension of approaching evil possesses the heart of the country. The nation shudders as if in the presence of an unseen, but awful enemy.

"O'er all there hung a shadow and a fear;
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted;
And said, as plain as whisper in the air,
This place is haunted!"

This instinct of nature, this universal conviction that the country is encompassed by perils of portentous magnitude, and is drifting fast towards the inevitable precipice, cannot be laughed away by silly derision, nor dispelled by serious argument. The people are not prone to panics. They are moved with difficulty, and are alarmed only by some incontestable and palpable approach of evil. They foresee plainly enough to what dire consequence tends all this agitation, which rages with such fury through the land; and they know, that if the flame be not speedily extinguished, it will involve the Union in irreparable ruin. This being the conviction of the American people, it is their desire and determination so to exert their power as to allay the excitement, to restore peace and quiet to the country, and to dissipate all the dangers which threaten the Union. Attachment to the Union—we mean the union of the Constitution—the Union which our fathers created and cemented with their blood—the Union of thirty-one sovereign States on an independent basis and with equal rights—attachment to the Union is the predominant feeling in the breast of every patriot. A desire to perpetuate this Union, to relieve it from present and imminent perils, and to hand it down to posterity as it was delivered to them, animates the good and true men of all parties and sections. So to discharge the sacred trust as to acquit their own consciences, and to deserve the approving recognition of history, is the earnest aspiration of the American people.

This day marks a pause in the progress of a struggle, which, in its results, will involve the peace and perpetuity of the Union.—With an eye steadily fixed on all the phases and exigencies of the contest, and a heart intent only on the grand object which possesses every patriot's breast, let us inquire what part we must play so as to strike the most effectual blow for the Constitution and the Union.

Does the election of Fremont promise to restore peace and quiet to the country? His election would be the triumph of that very mischievous faction and that very wicked spirit of agitation, which every patriot should resist with the utmost energy. The Black Republican party is an organized invasion of the Constitution, an organized opposition to the Union, and an organized aggression upon the South. Its success would exasperate sectional passions and prejudices, and precipitate the catastrophe which we would all avert. It is impossible that one section of the country, arrayed in avowed hostility to the other, can triumph over its antagonist, without destroying the balance of the Union—without upsetting that equilibrium which is the essential condition of the confederacy.

The election of Mr. Buchanan will answer all the conditions essential to the restoration of good feeling and tranquility in the country. In every respect in which his opponents are deficient, he presents precisely the requisite qualities. Such is the authority of his personal character, such the national position and platform of the party which supports him, so distinct are his pledges in this respect to particular principles, that his election will afford every possible guarantee of a safe, sound and successful Administration.—His private integrity is without reproach; his wisdom and moderation command universal confidence; his devotion to the Union is attested by a long life of faithful service to the country; he is above the passions and prejudices of faction; he stands upon a national platform, and he is supported by a party whose principles are based upon the Constitution, and whose organization is commensurate with the Union. His election will revive and re-animate the hopes of patriots in every party; and will be disastrous only to the criminal designs of the traitors who would gratify their ambition by the overthrow of the Union.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Politics in the Pulpit.

A new and serious phase exhibits itself in American politics. The priests, from the pulpit and their ecclesiastical character, are, many of them, entering the arena of party strife. They are preaching sermons on Sundays, denouncing the Nebraska-Kansas bill and Senator Douglas and President Pierce and the Democratic party. Now, great respect is due to the officers of the Christian religion. It is freely conceded that they are, in general, gentlemen of good intentions and moral lives. Their preaching and their efforts do a great deal to improve the moral condition of the world. At the same time, as a general thing, the undue deference that is paid to them and the artificial, unscriptural and absurd prestige of intrinsic sanctity which is attached to their position tend to inspire them with an exaggerated sense of their own importance, excellence and influence. Vast numbers of them always itch for opportunities of power, prominence and dictation outside their own sphere. Since the days when a triumphant and worldly Christianity forgot the pure spirituality of the teachings of "The Master," until now, political history is full of the intermeddling of Hildebrands, Innocents, Richelieus, Cranmers, Burnets, Knoxes, and Beechers. The protestant clergy denounced damnation against their Catholic brethren—but since the Reformation no opportunity of bringing ecclesiastical prestige to bear on political results has been omitted by numbers of these same Protestant clergy themselves.

These white-cravat gentry may be very zealous for religion, in thus interfering in politics, but nothing is more common than the union of immense zeal with the absurdest folly. The Calvinistic Divines of the Synod of Dort were very sincere, yet they controlled the politics of Holland, until Grotius was banished and the illustrious Barneveldt judicially murdered. The Congregational Divines of New England, during the war of 1812, thundered their nasal anathemas at it. Their favorite Thanksgiving theme was the wickedness of Jefferson and the Democracy of 1800. Many of them used to hold up General Jackson to their hearers as sinful in his policy. The Constitution of the United States, the independence of public opinion, and its freedom from superstitious servility, have kept intermeddling clergymen totally quiet in their own sphere.—But the present anti-slavery agitation, by assuming a very conscientious tone, has given a pretext for clerical politicians. These men justify themselves by vauntingly asking, are we not American citizens? Have we not a right to speak? You are American citizens—as such you have a right to speak—but you have no right to interfere as ministers—no right to attempt to frighten, or awe, or stun, or force any citizen into supporting or opposing party candidates by virtue of your office and its influence.

We commend them to read their Bibles more and try to imitate the lofty spirituality and apostolic prudence of Paul. He did not attack the administration of Nero and Agrippa—he employed himself in diffusing principles, and wisely left people free to apply them to State affairs without his dictation.—"The Great Teacher" himself "rendered unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's." The Cæsar at that time was the ferocious and sullen tyrant Tiberius. He had no right to govern Judea or tax it—and yet the serene wisdom of the meek and majestic Nazarene counseled no rebellion and raised no political questions—but contented himself with expounding great truths, which did, and do, and will regenerate humanity. Go, ye poor, unworthy, angry, prurient, artificial and assuming intermeddlers, learn from your "Master" to attend to your own business and leave men as he left them, free to manage their own political affairs.

"The Deserted Village"---Goldsmith and Macaulay.

A poet may easily be pardoned for reasoning ill, but he cannot be pardoned for describing ill—for observing the world in which he lives so carelessly that his portrait bears no resemblance to the originals—for exhibiting, as copies of real life, monstrous combinations of things which never were, and never could be found together. What would be thought of a painter who would mix August and January in one landscape—who should introduce a frozen river into a harvest scene? Would it be a sufficient defence of such a picture to say that every part was exquisitely colored—that the green hedges, the apple trees loaded with fruit, the wagons reeling under the yellow sheaves and the sun-burned reapers wiping their foreheads, were very fine, and that the ice and the boy sliding were also very fine? To such a picture the "Deserted Village" bears a great resemblance. It is made up of incongruous parts. The village, in its happy days, is a true English village. The village in its decay, is an Irish village. The felicity and the misery which Goldsmith has brought close together, belong to two different countries, and to two different stages in the progress of society. He has assuredly never seen, in his native islands, such a rural paradise, such a seat of plenty, content, and tranquility, as his "Auburn." He has assuredly never seen in England all the inhabitants of such a paradise turned out of their homes in one day, and forced to emigrate in a body to America. The hamlet he had probably seen in Kent, the ejectment he had probably seen in Munster; but by joining the two, he has produced something which never will be seen in any part of the world.—[*Macaulay.*]

Mock Marriage and Surprise.

We take the following from the Cincinnati Times:

Yesterday afternoon, while on a visit to King's beer-saloon, an old bachelor residing in the seventeenth ward, became enamored of a young Irish girl who was present as a drinking guest. Pretty well under the influence of liquor, the old bachelor popped the question, and to his delight received an affirmative answer. Nothing would do but a marriage forthwith, he hardly having patience to await the arrival of a priest. A number of b'hoys were in the garden and volunteered to superintend the arrangements for the old man, and soon one of them appeared in the garb of a priest, ready to perform the holy rite.

The ceremony is said to have been extremely rich, all sorts of questions having been asked the groom, who was in downright earnest, and really supposed he was being married. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, he insisted on embracing his wife, but she instantly objected to being caressed in such a public place. The old fellow then ordered drinks all around, and told the boys to "go it loose" at his expense, for he was never so happy in all his life, and felt like throwing the money away. The beer flowed freely for about half an hour, at the close of which time a long procession of b'hoys entered the premises. Each man carried a baby, and the babies were laid at the feet of the groom who was ordered to look upon his wife's children. The immense array of infantile innocence seemed to sober him. He gave them one long glance, and then declaring that they were not in the bargain, repudiated wife and all, and left the garden in a rage. The bride understood the joke, and was as much amused as any one present.—The old "bach" remains shut up in his house, haunted, no doubt, by visions of a legion of babies.

☞ Hood never made a better pull than of Hook, who was walking with a friend, when they came to a toll bridge.

"Do you know who built this bridge?" said he to Hook.

"No," replied Hook; "but if you go over you'll be tolled?"

From the Boston Courier.

DOESTICKS HEARS A POPULAR PREACHER.

Things have changed. Before my hair turned gray with age and piety, clergymen used to take their texts from the Bible, and preach peace and good will to men, women, and little girls. Our old minister, whose Sunday sermon chastised my Saturday's apple stealing, didn't take a gunpowder text, and, under Aromatic Schnapps inspiration, preach a howitzer and six-pounder sermon, having a submarine battery peroration, with a large invoice of revolver and bowie-knives thrown in by way of rhetorical grace. He used to think his duty was to keep his people from war and strife, and teach belligerent humans not to pull off their coats for a free fight every time anybody trod on their corns.

I recently attended the performance of the Rev. Blood and Thunder Screecher, who is renowned for his prolonged shrieks for freedom, disunion, free Kansas, runaway darkies, Sharpe's rifles, bowie-knives, bull-dogs, and a big muss generally. He preaches electioneering sermons, and it is said that he carries his pocket full of Fremont ballots, and makes his people take a vote on the presidential question every Sunday, to see that they are all "sound on the goose." It is also asserted that he spends his leisure hours firing at the iron man in the shooting gallery, and in throwing a tomahawk at a mark; occasionally varying those delightful occupations by taking boxing lessons, learning how to '*gouge*' Missouri, taking long drinks of Aromatic Schnapps between times.

Went to the church, which was arranged like a theatre, with the best place for those who pay the most money—instead of a pulpit there was a stage for the ministers to perform on—people came in droves—seats were soon full—then a huge pyramid of stools in one corner was attacked by six energetic and determined sextons, who speedily tore it to pieces, and scattered the fragments through the aisles for folks to sit on.

Organist executed a grand Kansas battle piece in five sharps, with vocal imitation of the shrieks of the settlers, and the curses of the border-ruffians. Then the minister came up through a trap door like the harlequin in the pantomime when the devil has got an invitation for him—he prayed a long prayer in his overcoat—then he took off his overcoat and read a hymn, a very quick metre, with a very strong chorus—then he sat down on his overcoat and read his letters.

The organist here made preparations to gyrate—he rolled up his coat sleeves so as not to interfere with his fingers—then he rolled up his pantaloons, so as not to trouble his toes, then he unbuttoned his cravat and loosened his vest; at this instant a very muscular man disappeared from the ranks in the gallery, vanished through a cubby-hole, and was instantly lost in the anatomy of the organ—then there was a great rattling in the bowels thereof, as if it couldn't digest the muscular man, but had a great deal of wind on its stomach.

This was the preparation.

Then the organist commenced a violent struggle with the key-board, as if he regarded the unfortunate organ as a fisticuff enemy, whom it would require his utmost strength and dexterity to overcome—so he went in—he hammered him on the white keys, he belted him on the black ones, he punched him in the semitones, he kicked him in the double bass, he put in a series of running kicks in his chromatic scale, he pelted him in the flats, he battered him in the sharps, he smote him in the high keys, he bit him in the low notes, then he grabbed both hands in his octaves, and shook him until he squealed: then he ferociously jerked out the stops on one side, as if he was pulling half his teeth out of his head—then he savagely jammed in those on the other, as if he was knocking the rest of his grinders down his throat—after three quarters of an hour, the left hand, which had been doing manful service in the lower suburbs, began to fail, and sent for a reinforcement, whereupon the right hand, after hitting the upper chord of G sharp a furious dig to keep it quiet in the interval, scampered to the rescue, only stopping by the way to bestow upon the middle C a couple of punches by way of a reminder—then the player, with both hands, both feet, and his knees, went at the poor instrument and belabored him so unmercifully in the lower pipes that he lost his wind and cried—"enough," in a roar of agony.

This was the prelude.

Then the singing commenced; the opera folks stood up to earn their money; they sang as if the music scale had been greased on this occasion, and they were climbing for a pig on the top of it; they would go up a note or two and then slip back—each one went one notch higher than the one before him, but fell back before he reached the prize, and his voice subsided into a discontented growl low down in his ribs. At last, after five trials, each one of which ended in an attempted squeak, one female, with a mouth like a hatchway, loosened her bonnet strings, made a desperate scream, and went so high that she finally got a firm hold of the olenginous reward of merit, and bore it off in triumph; then they all stopped.

This was the singing.

Then the muscular man came out of the bowels with the perspiration dripping from his coat tails; as he hadn't another suit handy, he sat down in the draught to dry.

This was the finale.

Here the minister read a number of gratis advertisements for concerts and twenty-five cent picnics; then there was another single handed combat between the organist and his old enemy, and some more greased-pig vocalization by the thousand-dollar choir, after which the "star" preacher began to perform in earnest; he read a text and stuck to the subject for fifteen minutes, giving his hearers "fits" about their short-comings when the plate is passed; then he gave a glowing description of the joys of Paradise, and by his eloquent words had got us so far into the spirit land that we could almost hear the departed spirits blow their noses, when suddenly he cut short his high-flown piety, and began to talk politics and general news. He spoke of the state of the stock markets, gave notice of the new patent ballot-box, a review of the encouraging prospects of Fremont, the value of Sharpe's rifles, and the retail price of Schiedam Schnapps.

Then he gave with great gusto a delightful account of some imaginary pleasant transaction in Kansas, wherein a couple of men were roasted alive in a burning log-cabin, while their wives were compelled by the amiable border ruffians to superintend the cookery. Then he made some very good jokes, at which the people laughed; then said something about the "Union," which they applauded. I should have supposed myself in a ratification meeting if the men hadn't all their hats off, and there hadn't been so many women that their bonnets looked like a cherry orchard. Soon he put in a word about "Buchaneers" and "Black Republicans;" I thought then I was in a political meeting, sure, and expected every minute to hear No. 5's boys come down with three times three and a "tiger" for "Buck and Breck." After this he grew more frantic about "bleeding Kansas," and talked so earnestly about Sharpe's rifles that I concluded he had an agency and got a per-centage on all he sold; he didn't make any remarks about Schnapps, and I didn't see any bottles, though I suppose there must have been a sample handy. He had now got his ministerial steam almost up to exploding point, and raced round his little platform as if he was crazy, and wanted to get at somebody. He mixed up things—Christian love and piety; Fremont republican principles; gunpowder as a moral agent, and medicated gin as a means of grace, niggers, slave-whips, charity, brotherly affection, underground rail-road, disunion, flowers, little children, voting, ballot-boxes, polls, White House, President, and Know-Nothings, ending up with a loud exhortation for free speech, free soil, and Fremont, with a strong hint that he wanted them to contribute pretty liberally when the deacon came round with the plates, as the money was needed to circulate republican documents in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

This was the preaching.

Then he took two minutes rest, and made a prayer, containing a summary of the political news for the week; then he put on his overcoat and disappeared through the trap-door.

The organist played the people out with a grand march, in which a trumpet solo was very conspicuous, and added a few dancing tones by way of keeping Sunday-school children quiet.

I went home trying to mentally digest the politico-religious hash I had listened to, and endeavored to decide whether there was too much politics for the piety, or too little piety for the politics. Came to the conclusion that if a minister wants to make a business of electioneering he ought to stump the State for his favorite candidates, and charge his expenses to the central committee.

Thoughtfully,

Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

Curious Historical Fact.

The wife of the celebrated lord Clarendon, the author of the History of the Rebellion, was a Welsh pot-girl, who being extremely poor in her own country, journeyed to London to better her fortune, and become a servant to a brewer. While she was in this humble capacity, the wife of her master died, and he happening to fix his affections on her, she became his wife. Himself dying soon after, left her heir to his property, which is said to have amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000. Amongst who frequented the tap at the brewery was a Mr. Hyde, then a poor barrister, who conceived the project of forming a matrimonial alliance with her.—He succeeded, and soon led the brewer's widow to the altar. Mr. Hyde being endowed with great talent, and now at the command of a large fortune, quickly rose in his profession, becoming head of the Chancery bench, and was afterwards the Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. The eldest daughter, the offspring of this union, won the heart of James, Duke of York, and was married to him.—Charles II. sent immediately for his brother, and having first plied him with some very sharp raillery on the subject, finished by saying: "James as you have brewn, so you must drink," and forthwith commanded that the marriage should be legally ratified and promulgated. Upon the death of Charles, James the II. mounted the throne, but a premature death frustrated this enviable consummation in the person of his amiable duchess. Her daughters, however, were Mary, the wife of William III. and Queen Anne, both grandchildren of the *ci devant* pot-girl from Wales, and wearing in succession the crown of England.

☞ ARISTOCRACY DOES NOT MAKE THE MAN.—It is the mind—the expanded intellect—an affectionate heart—and gentlemanly actions.

No matter how broad the purse, if he lacks capacity. He is no man—that is not one mentally. Were he possessed of the wealth of Cœsus, it would not change his nature or fix upon him with definiteness the pure Grecian of which is *anthrops*. "The mind is the standard of the man," the gauge of his thought, the metre of his capabilities, the impress of his greatness or littleness.

☞ Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife to select her "from a bunch"—giving as his reason that, when there are many daughters they improve each other, and, from emulation, acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by parental fondness.

☞ People who suppose that a good prayer is preferred to a good act doubtless imagine that God has more hearing than eye-sight. The end, we fear, will show that they reasoned from false premises. The poor are oftener prayed for than helped. The reason is, we believe, that breath is cheaper than bullion.

Court Affairs.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 30th day of August, 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1856, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct, 16, 1856.

TRIAL LIST for November Term, A. D. 1856.

	FIRST WEEK.	
Mary Steeley	v	Hugh Morat's Admr
Taylor for use	v	David Hudson's Admr
John Lukens' Admx	v	John and Robert Madden
John Savage	v	Henry Davis
John Conrad's adm'r	v	John H. Stonebraker
Matthews heirs	v	G K and J H Shoenberger
D. Caldwell	v	Samuel Bolinger
Charles Bratton	v	William Corbin's Admr
Matthews heirs	v	E S Plowman
George McCrum	v	Thos Wilson
Canoe	v	Shoenberger
George Otenkirk	v	E Sollers
Stirling & Alexander	v	Bracken, Stitt & Co
John H. Wheeler	v	Moses Greenland
I. Woolverton	v	Irvin, Green et al
Marquands	v	Penn'a R R Co.
Jacob H. Sex	v	Samuel Caldwell
James Bell	v	John S Miller
George W. Pheasant	v	Robert Hare Powel
	SECOND WEEK.	
Dr Shoenberger's Exr	v	A P Wilson et al
A P Wilson	v	M Buoy
John Leo	v	Joseph P Moore
Michael Quarry	v	Wise & Buchanan
Clement's heirs	v	Brown & States
Patrick Kelley	v	Penn'a R R Co
George Lane	v	Michael Hawn
Isaac Beight	v	A Wise, Jr. & Jacob Wise
Jos. W Riley for use	v	H. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Nicholas C. Decker	v	Boat & Buckingham
G W Wagoner	v	W Garver
Elizabeth Keitto	v	A. Price & Sam'l Keitto
Samuel Stewart	v	Sheffler & Son
Leonard Weaver	v	Lock & Snyder
Joseph McCracken	v	Wm Foster's Exrs & heirs
Adolphus Patterson	v	J S P & W W Harris
Fisher & McMurtrie	v	Shoop & Wharton
George Couch for use	v	Couch, Reed & Co.
Jacob Cresswell	v	Robert Hare Powel
Samuel Beatty	v	W H Wharton & M Wharton
Andrew Crownover	v	Wm. Cummins adm'r. & M. Cummins.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

October 15, 1856.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, 1856:

Andrew Carberry, Farmer, Hopewell
Henry Cornpropst, Innkeeper, Huntingdon
George W. Cohel, Farmer, Clay
John M. Cunningham, Carpenter, Huntingdon
John Curfman, Farmer, Union
Jacob Duff, Blacksmith, West
David Dunn, Merchant, Huntingdon
Alexander Ewing, Farmer, West
Samuel Eyer, Farmer, Warriorsmark
Nicholas Goshorn, Farmer, Tell
Jacob Goodman, Mill Wright, Henderson
Samuel Hemphill, Carpenter, Huntingdon
Henry Isenberg, Farmer, Walker
Nicholas Isenberg, Carpenter, Porter
Andrew Lias, Farmer, Tod
John F. Lee, Farmer, Jackson
Samuel W. Myton, Merchant, Barree
Henry L. McCarthy, Teacher, Brady
Isaac M Neff, Farmer, ——
Henry Putt, do Hopewell
Peter Swine, do Shirley
John Shoop, do do
Alexander Stewart, do Franklin
James Shively, do West

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Rudolph Brenneman, farmer, Walker
Abraham Bolinger, of John, farmer, Tell
Elias Brown, farmer, Springfield
Adam Black, farmer, Clay
John Baker, jr., carpenter, Clay
John Cresswell, merchant, West
Solomon Chilcote, miner, Tod
Enoch Chilcote, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Cummins, farmer, Jackson
William Cunningham, jr., farmer, Clay
William Dysart, farmer, Franklin
John Decker, farmer, Hopewell
Levi Evins, merchant, Tod
James Edwards, farmer, Tod
Samuel Fleming, laborer, Barree
Daniel Fink, farmer, Penn
George Garner, farmer, Penn
George W. Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon
John R. Gorsuch, jr., farmer, Cass
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark
Frederick Heeter, farmer, Porter
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon
Henry Ker, do
Peter Kesler, merchant, Brady
Caleb Kelly, laborer, Cromwell
John Leport, farmer, Franklin
William Lightner, laborer, Brady
Christian Long, grocer, Huntingdon
Adam Leffert, jr., farmer, Porter
Samuel Miller, of Saml, farmer, Barree
William Moore, farmer, West
John S. Miller, manufacturer, Jackson
David B. Mong, farmer, Warriorsmark
Benjamin L. Mcgahan, plasterer, Walker
A. B. Sangaree, farmer, Walker
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris
Daniel Showalter, farmer, Henderson
Jacob Summers, jr., farmer, Hopewell
David Shultz, farmer, Hopewell
Abraham Shoenfelt, farmer, Walker
David S. Tussey, farmer, Porter
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin
George Whittaker, farmer, Porter
Simeon Wright, Esq., farmer, Union
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin
Jorden Wright, farmer, Union
Isaac Wolverton, miller, Brady
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Jacob Anspach, farmer, Jackson
William M. Bell, Ironmaster, Shirley
Samuel Bucher, farmer, Shirley
George Borst, farmer, Shirley
John Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn
Robert Cunningham, farmer, Barree
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn
William Curry, jr., manufacturer, Franklin
Louis Cornelius, laborer, Shirley
Samuel Doren, farmer, Dublin
John C. Davis, farmer, West
Aaron W. Evans, merchant, Cass
Allen Edwards, manufacturer, Tod
John G. Gluck, farmer, Shirley
James Gifford, Esq., Tell
Samuel Grove, farmer, Cromwell
James Ganoe, farmer, Warriorsmark
Walter Galbraith, farmer, Cromwell
John Geisinger, farmer, Penn
George Hawn, farmer, Brady
James Hirst, farmer, Jackson
John Householder, J. P., Penn
Andrew S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon
John McPherren, J. P., Franklin
Richardson Read, merchant, Cass
George Robertson, farmer, Springfield
William Rothrock, plasterer, Huntingdon
Jacob Stover, farmer, Warriorsmark
Samuel Sharrer, farmer, Shirley
Henry Shaffer, farmer, Cass
Alexander Stitt, farmer, Porter
Jonathan Teague, farmer, Cromwell
Francis B. Wallace, blacksmith, Huntingdon
Thomas Weston, mechanic, Warriorsmark
John Wry, farmer, Franklin
R. B. Wigton, ironmaster, Cromwell

THOMAS HAMER, BENJ. K. NEFF, JACOB BAKER, } Comm'rs.

October 15, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of WM. HAYS, dec'd., late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.

Sept. 16, 1856.*

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at

Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 22, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle,
6—John H. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout,	24—John Keatly,
	25—Vincent Phelps.

☞THE FEARFUL ISSUE TO BE DECIDED IN NOVEMBER NEXT! *Shall the Constitution and the Union* STAND OR FALL! FREMONT—the *sectional* candidate of the advocates of DISSOLUTION! BUCHANAN—the candidate of those who advocate ONE COUNTRY—ONE UNION—ONE CONSTITUTION and ONE COMMON DESTINY!

"Frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—*George Washington.*

"If I know myself, I am a politician neither of the East, nor of the West, of the North nor of the South—I therefore shall forever avoid any expressions, the direct tendency of which must be to create sectional divisions, and at length disunion, that worst of all political calamities."—*James Buchanan.*

"I am connected with no party that has for its object the *extension of slavery*, nor with any to prevent the people of a state or territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves.—The democratic party is not a pro-slavery party—it is neither pro-slavery nor anti-slavery."—*John C. Breckinridge.*

"From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong? Of all the countries of the earth we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man."—*James Buchanan.*

"That Country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward."—*James Buchanan.*

"We are all Equal before God and the Constitution."—*James Buchanan.*

"If the Union is lost, *all is lost.* Anarchy first will ensue, *and then despotism!* Oh, my friends, *beware*—BEWARE! Think, pause, and again think, before giving countenance to those whose patriotism embraces but a segment of the country."—*Gen. Lewis Cass.*

"I am against agitators North and South. I am against all narrow and local ideas North and South, and against all narrow and local contests. I am an American, and I know no locality in America. My heart, my sentiments, my judgment, demand of me that I should pursue such a course as shall promote the good, and the harmony, and the union of the whole country. This I shall do, God willing, to the end of the chapter."—*Daniel Webster.*

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

"I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary power; I have contemplated the people of other countries; but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels for his fellow-man except in the United States. And if you could feel how despotism looks on—how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the Constitution and Union in your hearts—next to your belief in the Christian religion—THE BIBLE FOR HEAVEN, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF YOUR COUNTRY FOR EARTH."—JAMES BUCHANAN.

"TO THE WORLD A NATION, TO OURSELVES A CONFEDERACY."—*John C. Breckinridge.*

The friends of the Union and the Constitution in Old Huntingdon have done well and will do better.

The result of the election in this county was what was to have been expected from a fusion of Know-Nothingism with Black Republicanism. What a fusion! Think of it, reader. One party striving for the humiliation and degradation of white men through misconceived notions of patriotism and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution; and the other for the elevation of *black men*, by the destruction of the Constitution;—one party crying out lustily for the "Stars and Stripes," the other erasing fifteen from the flag of our country and declaring that the Constitution was "a league with the devil and a covenant with hell!" Most strange, inconsistent, unnatural fusion! Yet political demagogues endeavored to force honest and intelligent men into its support, upon the flimsy pretext that it was "the only way to oppose the democratic party." It seems that the people were not so anxious to oppose the democracy as to be compelled to swallow in one dose two such bitter pills. They repudiated the demagogueism and the demagogues—and an instance of more free and independent voting was before unknown in Huntingdon county. Yet never were more extraordinary exertions made by the old leaders of the opposition. They saw the rapid strides the Buchanan party were making and became desperate. Such coaxing, pleading, cajoling—swearing, threatening and frightening! It made us laugh, but it did them no good.

A few days before the election a messenger arrived in town with the alarming news that there was "something wrong" in the fusion camp in the "lower end," little dreaming that there was "something wrong" all over the county—we couldn't make them believe it. Accordingly one of the "Directory" was appointed to "fix up" the difficulties in the lower end. To make a long story short, he went—he came. "Well, how is the election going in the lower end?" was the first question put to him on his return. "Going to hell," was the reply. From that time the allies belabored each other awfully. The K. N.'s "d—d the niggers," and the Blacks descanted eloquently upon the "odiousness of dark lanternism."

What will the Allies do now? Some assert that Know Nothingism "died a premature death," and surely Black Republicanism is writhing in its last agonies. Such humbuggery as "bleeding Kansas," "border ruffians" and "Slavery in Huntingdon county," won't do—at every point where such speeches were made the democracy gained largely.—The vote given was one on principle. A blow had been struck at the Union and the Constitution in the nomination of John C. Fremont and in the platform upon which he stands, and the people have rebuked the treason and the traitors. What will they attempt now?

The victory in Old Huntingdon is a glorious one, and let it be proclaimed abroad that her Democrats and Old Line Whigs "are carrying the flag and keeping step with the music of the Union," that they are fully aroused to the importance of the momentous question at issue, and that they will give a blow for their country on the 4th of November that will send a thrill of joy through the heart of every patriot in the commonwealth and raise from a thousand voices the enthusiastic cheers which none but patriots can give.

DEMOCRACY

TRIUMPHANT!

The Keystone of the Federal Arch True to the Constitution and the Union!

THE AMALGAMATIONISTS HAVE SEEN
THE ELEPHANT!

THE ABOLITIONISTS & DISUNIONISTS OVERTHROWN!

Fremont Rowed up Salt River!

The Wooly Horse Foundered on the Rocky Mountains, and the Niggers lost on the PRAIRIES!

DEMOCRATIC BLOOD WORTH TEN CENTS A DROP!

Majority in the Old Keystone over

FOUR THOUSAND!

MORE DEMOCRATIC THUNDER!

INDIANA,
CONNECTICUT,
FLORIDA,
MICHIGAN and DELAWARE,
Have declared for the Democracy!

The morale of the victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana---The question of Disunion boldly met by the Democracy and decided against the Disunionists.

Amid the wreck of the hopes and projects of the disunion leaders, nothing is so completely annihilated as the edifice of fraud and falsehood which they erected upon Kansas and the slavery question. They had been successful in New England and in one of the Western States upon this immediate issue, the Kansas troubles, that they expected to sweep down the Democracy of Pennsylvania, without opposition, and, certainly without remorse. We are frank to acknowledge that the manner in which they had contrived to conceal the eternal principle involved in the Nebraska Bill; the manner in which they had disguised it with sophistry and misrepresentation, created for a time an almost impenetrable barrier against the force of truth and reason. But the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the lead of the moderate and national statesman whom they had placed in nomination for President, and who came forward with peace and principle in his hands for the adjustment of these disturbing difficulties, met the issue fairly and openly, and the glorious denouement is presented to our view. Even to the very details of the strife in Kansas, including those who contributed to that strife and coming down to the daily misrepresentations which exaggerated every report from that unfortunate territory, the Democracy occupied no disingenuous attitude. Armed with truth and the facts they entered the canvass, and soon stripped away the cloud of calumny and fabrication which surrounded the great principle involved. Yet, while they were thus successful in exposing the expedients and inventions of the enemy, they maintained a constant and destructive fire upon his ranks, holding him up to the people as pledged to sectionalism in its worst form, and bound, if true to his declarations, to carry forward the fell purpose of disunion itself.

There were many reasons, not necessary to be recapitulated here, why the troubles in Kansas should excite certain local sympathies in the free States. Disappointed demagogues, too, had contributed to make the Nebraska bill itself odious in the eyes of a large portion of our countrymen. And the reader will perceive how difficult it was to penetrate this disguise of mystification, plausibility and deceit. But when it was done, when the certain consequences of the success of the FREMONT movement began to appear to the people, the victory was already half won, and we have no doubt that if two weeks more had been left to us in Pennsylvania, the 5000 or 8000 majority which we have secured, would have been swelled up to 20 or 30 thousand. It was vain for the enemy to combat the conservative attitude of Mr. BUCHANAN, it was vain to deny the dangers inevitably to spring from the FREMONT Geographical Party, and it was vain to attempt a refutation of the charge that many of the principal supporters of FREMONT were openly upon the record in favor of the dissolution of this confederacy, and it was alike clear, that the South had been driven into an attitude from which, at the best, she could not have receded in the event of the election of JNO. C. FREMONT without dishonor. All these things are now parts of the past and we refer to them simply as matters of history.

Where does this leave us? *It leaves us with the issue decided in our favor.* It leaves us with a verdict against sectionalism, with a verdict against disunionism, with a verdict against JOHN C. FREMONT and his allies and organization.

We need not now declare that the peaceful policy of JAMES BUCHANAN is certain to be the policy of the country; for all men must perceive that the natural consequence of the Indiana and Pennsylvania elections has been to turn the current against fanaticism, and to begin that career of tranquility which is certain to be pursued by JAMES BUCHANAN in his administration of the government.—The people have shown by their votes how disgusted they are with the miserable demagoguery of the day on the slavery question. There is no consistency in the managers of this Abolition and disunion movement. On the very question on which they have prated loudest, they are proved to have been dishonest traitors. While they preach disunion in public, they deny it in private, and in the midst of their clamor against the disturbances in Kansas, they stand up brazen-faced in Congress and vote against all legislation to quiet those disturbances. On other questions they are equally corrupt and untrustworthy. They affected in their platform to denounce Know-Nothingism, and yet their candidate accepted a Know-Nothing nomination. They deny with the utmost effrontery that they are a geographical party while they carry a flag with but sixteen stars on it, and limit their organization to but sixteen States. They assail the South with all kind of contumely, and yet run a man who, if born anywhere, was born in the South.

Is it wonderful that a party, self-convicted and self-condemned and gibitted before public opinion as guilty of all these incongruities and inconsistencies, should have stumbled midway in its career and have lost the popular confidence? Had it been otherwise, we confess we would have doubted the capacity of our countrymen for self-government.

The sequel then is, that the Democratic party having accepted all the issues presented by the Disunionists and Abolitionists, *the popular decree is with the Democracy.* The voice of the people is for peace. The majority is with the sacred principle of popular sovereignty, which, though as old as free government, has been subjected to all manner of assault and misrepresentation, and is now about to come out of a new excitement covered with unfading glory.

The people, too, have decided against running a man for the Presidency who has no past to guarantee that he is equal to an honorable future. They have decided in favor of plain speaking and upright candidates. They have decided in favor of honest and pure principles. They have rejected, with disdain, the vile heresy that the Constitution of the United States is "a league with death and a covenant with Hell."

Such is the verdict in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and such, we solemnly believe, will be the verdict of the whole American people on the 4th of November, 1856.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The work goes bravely on!

The friends of the Constitution in Franklin township, notwithstanding their great victory, are rolling on the ball! A Buchanan Club was organized there last week. Franklin will do better! Porter township was revolutionized, yet meetings have been appointed there. Let the good work go on! The whole world proclaims it a contest for the Constitution. Don't be afraid to ask a man to vote for his country. If he is a patriot he will listen to you. If he is deceived, undeceive him. Unravel and expose this Kansas humbug!—The opposition are busy in propagating the monstrous lie that James Buchanan and the democracy are *in favor of extending Slavery!* None but a knave will assert this, and no intelligent man will believe it. It needs but TRUTH, and the verdict will be for the country. Don't stop the ball!

Vote of Huntingdon County 1854, 1855, and 1856.

1854.
Bigler, 1500 | Pollock, 2614
Pollock's majority 11,14.
1855.
Plumer, 1196 | Nicholson, 19 20
Nicholson's majority 724.
1856.
Scott, 1910 | Cochran, 2196
Cochran's majority, 286.

NEW BOOK.—We ask attention to the advertisement in another column of T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. The book advertised is said to be the best of the kind ever published. Every housewife should have a copy.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—A mail is now carried between Huntingdon and Ennisville, once a week—arriving at and leaving Huntingdon on Thursdays. On this route new Post Offices have been established at Donation and Crownover's Mills. Cumminsville is also on this route.

FLOUR.—Mr. A. J. McCoy, of Cumminsville, was awarded a premium for a specimen of flour at the late fair in this county. We have been using some of the same flour in our family, and a better article would be hard to find.

SENATORIAL.—The majority for JOHN CRESSWELL, Jr., in the district, is 592. A very respectable majority.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria give CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq., a majority of 410. Somerset to hear from. Perhaps Edie is elected by a small majority.

"All hands save the ship."

The great ship of State is out upon a stormy sea, tossed to and fro by the waves of fanaticism, and its destruction and dissolution are imminent. The voice of patriotism cries aloud, "All hands save the ship!" As with the vessel on the briny sea all hands instantaneously answer the call and stretch every muscle to save the ship, so will every patriotic heart warmly respond to save the "ship of state," and bring it out of the stormy sea of fanaticism to a secure harbor. It matters not whose "watch" it is, "all hands" are alike interested, and owe it to themselves and to each other to "save the ship." Democrats and Whigs alike are embarked on this "ship of state," and if she sinks *all go down together.* How eminently proper, then, that "all hands should unite to save the ship!"

In the great speech of James B. Clay, of Kentucky, at the Mass Meeting held upon the battle ground of Tippecanoe, we find the following patriotic sentiments, which we commend to the perusal and reflection of all reasonable men, of whatever party:—

"Fellow-citizens, the contest lies between the Republican party, with Fremont and Dayton, as its candidates, and the Democratic party, with Buchanan and Breckinridge as its candidates. The true issue between them is Union or Dissolution of the Union. Upon this issue I cannot hesitate for an instant in making my choice. Regarding all other questions of mere policy as at a distance immeasurably below the great question of the salvation or destruction of this Union, I should not esteem myself worthy to enjoy the benefits of freedom, were I not able to lay all prejudices, all my antipathies upon the altar, a willing sacrifice to my country's salvation.

"I am no Democrat; I never have been. There is much of their policy, many of the practices of the party, much that is contained in the Cincinnati platform, which does not meet the approval of my judgment. Gentlemen Democrats save for me and my posterity this Union, this last hope of freedom, and have your will for the time.—When the ship is safe—when in security we float, with the glorious flag of our common country above us, not a single star diminished in its lustre; then, once again, we will talk about the questions of policy which have separated us. Now, the only cry that I can listen to, is, ALL HANDS SAVE THE SHIP."

What glorious language! A patriotic heart dwells within the bosom of this favorite son of "Harry of the West." But for thus standing by his country Mr. Clay is assailed. He says, "Almost every mail has borne to me at Ashland, anonymous communications and newspaper paragraphs, censuring, abusing, calumniating me and remonstrating with me upon the course which I have felt it my duty to take." After defending himself from these attacks, and showing that Henry Clay would have done as he is doing, if he had survived to this time; he says: "My father taught me to believe that Democrats could be patriots, and that it was my duty, when the country was in danger, to stand by and assist them, as they assisted him for its salvation, no matter what personal objections I might have to their candidates."

Where are the Henry Clay Whigs in this contest? Are they side by side with Mr. Clay, advocating the Democratic cause for the sake of the Union, or are they found below, with the Abolition crew, refusing to do duty, though the cry is heard from their faithful leader's faithful son, "all hands save the ship!" A few days more, and the crisis will be past. What Clay Whig will then be willing to own that he heeded not his leader's call? Reflect, and ere it be too late, join the Democracy in their noble efforts to extricate the ship of State from the dangers which compass it on every side.

The Fillmore Men Refuse to Coalesce!

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—The following resolutions passed the Fillmore and Donnelson Executive State Committee to-day, by a vote of 20 to 7.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to make any alteration in the Fillmore and Donnelson Electoral ticket in this State, and we are firmly convinced that any interference with it would be the means of giving the State to Mr. Buchanan instead of defeating him.

Resolved, That we decline to accept either of the propositions of the North American State Central Committee, satisfied that the electoral ticket already in the field is the only one on which all opposed to Mr. Buchanan can successfully unite, and pledging it to uncompromising opposition and to the defeat, under any and all circumstances, of his election.

This action renders any further union of the Fremont and Fillmore parties in Pennsylvania very improbable. The original Fillmore electoral ticket will be run.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Executive Committees of the American and Republican parties were engaged yesterday in arranging matters for the Presidential campaign.

The attempted fusion between the Americans and Republicans failed. The former passed resolutions declaring it inexpedient.

The Republicans, joined by a portion of the North Americans, formed an Electoral ticket headed by John C. Fremont as one of the Electors at large.

The Fillmore papers publish the regular Fillmore ticket.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.—We would recommend all those wishing true pictures of themselves or friends, either Ambrotype or Daguerreotype, to call on E. P. PRETTYMAN. Rooms at the Station House up stairs. His pictures can not be surpassed in the country. Give him a call and examine his specimens.

The Legislature Democratic!

We have great pleasure in stating that the next Legislature will stand about as follows:

SENATE.

Democrats.	Abolitionists.
16	16

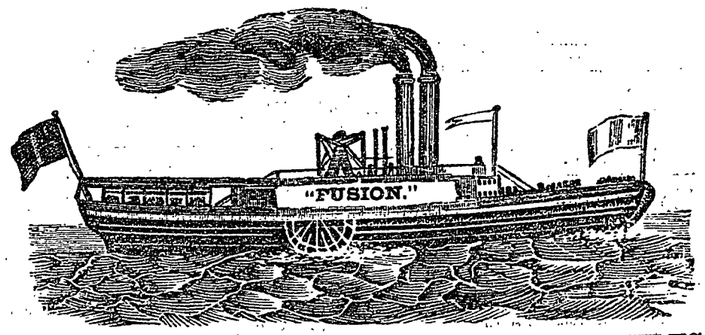
HOUSE.

57	43
72	61

Eleven majority on joint ballot—a good working Democratic force. Enough for all useful purposes.

ALL ABOARD!

The Fremont and Fillmore County Committees have made arrangements for the fast boat "FUSION" to leave M'Murtrie's wharf for Salt River, via "Bleeding Kansas," immediately after the Presidential election. As there will be an immense company, an extensive crew is provided.



Captain—JOHN G. MILES.

Steward—DAVID BLAIR.
Pilot—John Williamson. *Purveyors*—David M'Murtrie, J. S. Barr. *Marshals of Police*—Nath. Lytle, Alex. C. Mullin.
Scullions—William Brewster, Sam'l. G. Whittaker.

1855. Official Election Returns of Huntingdon County, 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Ths. Nicholson, Canal Com.	Ab'm. Plumer, Canal Com.	D. Phelps, Aud. Gen.	Jacob Fry, Sur. Gen.	B. Laporte, Canal Com.	John Rowe, Canal Com.	T. E. Cochran, Congress.	George Scott, Congress.	John R. Edie, Senate.	C. L. Pershing, Senate.	Alex. C. Mullin, Senate.	J. Cresswell, Senate.	G. W. Thompson	J. H. Winthrode, Assembly.	J. M. Gibboney, Assembly.	J. H. Lightner, Assembly.	R. W. Cherry, Assembly.	B. F. Patton, Associate Judges.	J. Brewster, Associate Judges.	John Long, Associate Judges.	J. Cresswell, Associate Judges.	H. Brewster, Associate Judges.	J. Morrison, Associate Judges.	N. Lytle, Sheriff.	Grafe. Miller, Sheriff.	J. Alexander, Sheriff.	T. H. Cremer, D. A.	H. L. McCarthy, Co. Com.	H. Zimmerman, Co. Com.	J. F. Ramey, Co. Surveyor.	J. S. Africa, Co. Surveyor.	J. E. Glasgow, Co. Surveyor.	James Cree, Auditor.	A. L. Geiss, Auditor.	J. Gibboney, D. of P.	David Barrick, D. of P.
Huntingdon Borough,	155	117	163	156	163	160	161	161	166	159	146	169		162	164	156		156	166		166		111	210	1	170	165	163	174	174			142	170	157	162
Barree,	55	145	65	171	66	172	66	172	68	171	66	173		69	68	168		61	153		153		59	181		65	64	171	63	173			71	164	69	170
Warriorsmark,	131	29	132	43	136	43	132	43	134	44	130	45		85	80	80		44	136		128		126	46		133	131	44	128	48			130	43	133	42
Jackson,	85	101	142	99	140	98	143	104	142	102	139	118		141	141	141		103	140		139		93	163		132	122	129	143	103			126	113	142	102
Porter,	143	77	132	128	132	126	133	125	121	139	118	136		133	123	123		103	121		122		138	163		133	132	122	128	128			138	122	140	140
Henderson,	46	40	55	54	82	56	81	54	82	58	81	78		54	85	78		48	51		82		82	163		60	45	89	57	54			51	86	86	86
Morris,	66	33	84	39	85	38	85	38	84	38	81	40		85	85	85		38	82		82		82	163		85	77	40	84	36			84	60	84	84
Murray's Run,	27	9	35	4	35	5	35	5	35	5	40	7		33	33	33		7	35		35		22	17		35	31	7	30	10			33	30	33	33
Mt. Union,	42	33	54	37	54	38	53	39	53	39	40	38		44	49	37		43	47		47		47	163		53	54	36	43	43			47	43	43	43
Birmingham,	38	15	54	37	54	38	53	39	53	39	40	38		44	49	37		43	47		47		47	163		53	54	36	43	43			47	43	43	43
Walker,	47	26	52	98	51	99	52	103	52	98	36	100		36	50	36		36	36		36		36	163		28	27	17	39	113		2	28	18	39	39
Dublin,	40	79	65	60	67	60	69	70	62	40	61	27		69	60	60		67	63		67		67	163		59	66	53	43	60		22	59	43	60	60
Tod,	81	115	131	99	131	99	130	99	130	99	121	106		128	129	129		131	131		131		131	163		130	129	99	129	129			131	129	129	129
West,	89	58	131	99	131	99	130	99	130	99	121	106		128	129	129		131	131		131		131	163		130	129	99	129	129			131	129	129	129
Shirley,	81	115	131	99	131	99	130	99	130	99	121	106		128	129	129		131	131		131		131	163		130	129	99	129	129			131	129	129	129
Franklin,	141	48	148	93	149	90	149	93	143	99	143	95		147	147	147		98	132		132		132	163		132	124	98	132	101			132	101	132	132
Hopewell,	56	40	83	45	83	44	84	44	84	44	83	44		85	85	85		44	83		83		83	163		82	69	58	80	44			82	50	80	80
Union,	59	53	78	71	77	70	77	73	77	73	79	74		80	80	80		80	80		80		80	163		80	77	62	80	80			80	62	80	80
Brady,	89	53	130	90	131	93	132	92	130	91	131	93		131	131	131		80	131		131		131	163		131	131	97	131	131			131	97	131	131
Cromwell,	93	30	130	90	131	93	132	92	130	91	131	93		131	131	131		80	131		131		131	163		131	131	97	131	131			131	97	131	131
Penn,	84	15	89	36	87	36	89	36	86	36	89	35		89	88	88		35	87		87		87	163		89	88	35	88	88			87	35	88	88
Clay,	60	10	79	46	79	48	78	46	79	47	78	48		75	75	75		52	75		75		75	163		75	75	52	75	75		2	75	52	75	75
Tell,	41	12	25	88	25	90	25	90	25	90	25	90		25	25	25		90	25		25		25	163		25	25	90	25	25			25	90	25	25
Springfield,	43	15	37	39	35	39	35	39	35	39	38	39		35	35	35		39	35		35		35	163		35	35	39	35	35			35	39	35	35
Cass,	88	13	96	47	94	47	94	47	94	47	96	47		94	96	96		47	96		96		96	163		96	96	47	96	96			96	47	96	96
Petersburg, (new.)			96	45	96	45	96	45	96	45	96	45		96	96	96		45	96		96		96	163		96	96	45	96	96			96	45	96	96
TOTALS,	1920	1196	2188	1901	2184	1901	2196	1910	2194	1936	2047	1958	78	2095	2168	1943	1896	2010	1992	1988	1967	81	91	1880	2131	64	2200	2100	1932	2013	2013	41	2113	1884	2039	2031

PATRIOTS OF ALL PARTIES! THE DAY IS AT HAND! AROUSE!

But two weeks yet remain to prepare for the great battle for the CONSTITUTION and the UNION. Brave hearts, the battle field is before you! The enemy's banners are still waving insultingly in your sight! Will you stand idle and listless whilst they impudently dare you to the contest? Will you allow them to boast and brag, forever, without teaching them the lesson that your honest and manly hearts only can dare to teach them? Will you, more than all, allow them to establish their hated, disgusting and dangerous principles, by gaining a victory over you? No! Your shouts that have rent the air, these many days, give assurance that you will not. Your eagerness for the fight, exhibited in the preparations which you have made for it, give evidence that you are not deaf to your country's calls. Up, then, and at them! Think of the days of Jackson, when victory crowned your efforts and glory wove its garland for the candidates of your party. Think of the country that it is your duty to protect from the insidious attacks of a wily and unscrupulous enemy! Think of the Union of these States, which it is incumbent upon you, as you love your liberties, as you sympathise with humanity, as you hope for our future national prosperity, to cherish and perpetuate! Think of Pennsylvania, of her interests, of her claims to have the President, of her character as a conservative State, of her pride and glory as the "Keystone of the Arch!" Think of the mongrel parties that oppose you—all the *ists* and *isms* of the day! Think of the great and good men that have sacrificed their interests and chances of preferment, to aid you in the contest, and who now look to you for a hearty co-operation! Think of your opponents proclaiming that we must have a new Bible, a new Constitution and a new God! Think of these things, noble Democrats, and fight the battle that is before you, as you fought of yore when you had braver and more chivalrous foes to contend against. Up, guards, and at them!

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1856.

An Appeal for the Union---Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Ex-Secretary Walker has recently written a letter on the impending crisis in our political affairs, which has produced and is still producing a powerful impression upon the public mind. It is written with all the clearness, earnestness and force for which the writer is distinguished, and abounds in passages of heart-stirring eloquence of the purest and most elevated character. The character of this remarkable production may be inferred from the following thrilling and patriotic appeal which closes the letter:

"Let those of the North who tell you there is no danger shrink from the fearful responsibility they have assumed ere the evil day shall come upon us. They tell us there is no danger—that they have heard this cry of danger to the Union; but there is no peril. None in 1820, none in 1833, none in 1850, and the warnings of Washington were a delusion. Why, then, did they call Henry Clay the great pacificator, and announce that thrice he had saved his country? How he saved the Union if it never was in danger? But it was imperilled, and it was saved by measures adopted by the votes of the North and the South. But now the Union between the North and the South, so far as the votes for the sectional candidates of the so-called 'republican' party is concerned, *is already dissolved;* for no man anticipates a solitary electoral vote for those candidates in any State of the South; but this controversy is to be settled exclusively in favor of and by the exclusive vote of the North; and the rights, wishes and interests of the South are to be wholly disregarded.

"Beware, my countrymen, ere it it is too late, how you adopt these perilous counsels. Give no vote that puts the Union in the slightest peril.—Make no such fearful experiment. Friends of the Union, of all parties, our enemies are combined; they have fused, and under their united efforts the pillars of the constitution and of the Union are rocking to their base, and we may have assembled in November next for the last time under our country's flag, and as citizens of a common Union. The enemies of the Union have united, and why should we be separated?

The flag of the North 'American' party, as they call themselves, is trailing in the dust, and is replaced by the black 'republican' standard. Your leaders have surrendered the 'American flag,' and taken in exchange the African banner. They have capitulated at discretion; they have surrendered your candidates and principles, and demand your votes for the candidates and platform of the black 'republican' party. Friends of the Union, come and unite with us to save the Union! Come, without any surrender of principle on your part or ours, to the rescue of our country. In my inmost soul I believe that James Buchanan is the only man on whom in sufficient force, the friends of the Union can unite to save the country.

"Come democrats, come whigs, come friends of the Union of every party—come to the rescue of that Union which James Buchanan loves so well, and to preserve which the patriot statesman of Pennsylvania has given a long life of devoted service. Come, my brother, give me your hand; let us save the country first, and then settle, at some future election, the administrative measures about which we now differ. Come in the name of our common country, now in the agony of an approaching convulsion! Come, in the name of the constitution and of the Union, now subjected to imminent peril! Come in memory of the commingled blood of the North and the South poured out on the battle-fields of the revolution! Come in the name of the liberties of the world, which would be crushed by the fall of the American Union! Come with the farewell warnings of Washington on your lips and imprinted on your hearts—not in sectional array of the North against the South, but in the glorious panoply of our whole country, from North to South, from East to West! Let the thirty-one columns wheel into line, and with the same inspiring battle-cry, pealing from rank to rank, re-echoing from State to State, THE UNION—TO THE RESCUE! Let us together march to the polls, as our fathers did in the hour of peril, to the music and flag of the Union."

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

Reliable News from Kansas.

LECOMPTON, K. T., October 3, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The unexpected success of Gov. Geary in restoring peace to this troubled Territory so soon after assuming the executive office, must be a source of sincere gratulation to all good citizens of the American Union, to whatever section they may be attached, or whatever may be their peculiar political complexions. There are some parties, no doubt, who would have preferred the deferment of this desirable event until after the Presidential canvass, as it has deprived them of their most effective electioneering thunder. To these, "Peace in Kansas," is most disagreeable news, which it is quite evident they are extremely loath to believe.—False and lamentable statements of the awful condition of things here, still find places in their publications, for the unworthy object of political speculation. Since the disbandment and dispersion of the Territorial militia, the capture of Harvey's hired marauders at Hickory Point, and the driving out of the Territory of the notorious agitator, James H. Lane, no serious outbreak has occurred, and a feeling of security everywhere exists.

A few days since numerous apparently well authenticated reports reached the Executive Department that Lane had collected in Iowa large reinforcements, numbering about a thousand men, with which, and three brass field pieces, he was again about to invade the Territory with hostile intentions. Consequently, on the 28th ult., five hundred U. S. Dragoons, with a battery of light artillery, were despatched to the northern frontier to intercept them, and bring him prisoner to Lecompton should he be found in Kansas.—This force has not yet returned, nor has any account of their operations been received.—The probability, however, is that Lane has too much regard for his personal safety to venture again into this Territory.

Yesterday I attended the Governor on a visit to Lawrence. We rode down in a buggy, accompanied by a solitary orderly on horseback. Two weeks ago the journey could not have been made with safety without a strong force of U. S. Dragoons. The change in the aspect of things along the road can be more readily imagined than described. No prowling bands of marauders could be seen watching for prey upon the distant hills, or flying for safety through the ravines; nor travellers, fearing all who approached them to be enemies, dashing from the main road into the extensive prairies. On the contrary, everything was indicative of peace, confidence, and returning prosperity. Females ride alone on horseback from settlement to settlement; and wagons, unattended and loaded with household goods, and men, women and children traversed the roads in perfect safety. Workmen were everywhere employed in rebuilding their burned houses and in taking in and securing their ripened crops.

Upon reaching Lawrence the happy influences of restored peace were conspicuously displayed. No guards surrounded the town; nor were there mounted spies to watch its several avenues. Squads of idlers no longer hung about the streets. The stores were all opened, and business had actively resumed. Gloom had forsaken the countenances of the people, and cheerfulness seemed to pervade the entire community. The Governor was received with the utmost cordiality, and his visit, which continued through the day, rendered especially agreeable. A company of militia is being enrolled here which is nearly full, and ready, for protective purposes, to be mustered into the U. S. service. A general determination seemed to prevail to cultivate a spirit of industry, peace and good order.

On our return to Lecompton we stopped at various of the settlements, and, in every instance, found the families entirely freed from all apprehensions of further disturbance, and in the enjoyment of the fullest contentment.

In Lawrence and along the road the inhabitants generally acknowledged a feeling of thankfulness and joy that the political tricksters and demagogues had departed from the country, and all expressed the hope that they would never be permitted to return. The opinion among the actual citizens is universally entertained, that the men brought into the territory by these agitators, ostensibly to protect its injured citizens, but actually to plunder and destroy, brought with them all the elements of indolence, vice and crime.—Hundreds of these miserable wretches, now deserted by those whose dupes and tools they have been made, and no longer daring to continue their acts of violence, are left here a burden to the territory and a curse to its prosperity. The good people of the North and of the South, whose money collected these vagabonds together, and sent them here to prey upon the substance and blast the happiness of the peaceable and honest settlers, have to answer for most of the crimes that have been committed in Kansas, for at their door they must in truth be laid.

We want no more recruits furnished by Northern Aid Societies, nor yet from the purlieus of Southern and Western towns. Let the charitable citizens of the States bestow their funds upon the poor and suffering that are dwelling in their midst. It will be far more serviceable to the world than being squandered upon the unworthy men who have been acting as their agents in this region. We neither want their money, their agents, nor the class of men they send us.—These are the brigands, the incendiaries and the assassins with which the territory has been overrun. We have industry, virtue and patriotism enough among our inhabitants to guard our own interests; and so long as we can keep back the destructive pressure of *outside influence and interference*, we shall have no more obstacles to surmount nor difficulties against which to contend. The only immigrants we need or desire, are those who come to settle and cultivate our lands, prosecute mechanical labors, establish manufactories, drive our saw and grist mills, and give a fresh and vigorous impulse to our commerce. Providence has given us one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world, and we only need the proper sort of population to make it an earthly paradise.

The policy and energy of Governor Geary are rapidly driving out every "foul and unclean thing," and under his healthy administration, that which had been made but a short time since little better than a "howling wilderness," is already beginning to "bloom and blossom as the rose." The good work thus auspiciously begun will be pushed with untiring vigor and activity to a speedy and happy consummation.

The *bona fide* inhabitants of the territory are consenting to unite with each other to put an end to the suicidal strife which has so long distracted them, and to work shoulder to shoulder in their efforts to cultivate and adorn the goodly heritage that has been given them. The doctrines of popular sovereignty, upon which the new Governor has formed his entire policy, have taken root in their understandings and their hearts, and they are willing to wait patiently the proper time to decide, like true Republicans and as good citizens, at the proper place and in the proper manner, the vexed question as to what shall or shall not be their peculiar local institutions. J. H. G.

WHITE LABORERS LOOK HERE!—Henry Clay, in a letter to Mr. Colton, dated September 2, 1813, thus warns the white laboring man of the dangers of Abolitionism.—Mr. Clay, said:

"But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the laboring classes in the Free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate abolition. The slaves being free would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer, with the American, the Irishman, the German; reduce his wages; be confounded with him; and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go for both Abolition and Amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, and to reduce the laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.—HENRY CLAY."

The Philadelphia "News," a Fillmore paper, of September 18, publishes the letter from which the above startling extract was taken, and says:

"At this moment when some of our best citizens who have been Whigs, are denounced because they will not join the Black Republican ranks, this letter from Henry Clay is most apposite. It points out briefly and clearly the baneful tendencies of Black Republicanism, its cruelty, its ingratitude, its hostility to Labor. And what would be the feeling of Henry Clay, if he were now living, and saw Black Republicanism making an open issue against the Union? Indeed he prophecies the present fearful state of things when he calls upon Mr. Colton to show that the agitation in the Free States 'will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to dissolution.'"

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Union.]

Letter From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, September 20, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the mail is about closing, it may not be amiss to give you some items of California news.

This State contains a Democratic majority over all opposing factions. The Know Nothings and Blacks, at present, are about equal in numbers—so that if the election were to come to-morrow we would get this State by about 20,000 plurality, at least. But I have seen enough of factions and isms to know that they will always coalesce against the Democratic party. The Fillmore men, just now, are very much staggered—or, as we say, weakened—by the bad news that they get from the States. As the day of election approaches, it will be the more evident that Fillmore stands no chance, and then the majority of his party here will go over to the Blacks; and their worthy compeers of the Vigilance Committee here will join the motley crew. But, all will be in vain. We shall beat them all combined. Buchanan and Breckinridge will carry our State by at least 10,000 majority. This you may rely on.

The treason of the Vigilance Committee has not been quite so active of late. It *permitted* Durkee and Rand to be tried by the Federal Court, and contented itself with sending its perjured minions on the jury, and threatening through their organs resistance and disunion in event of a conviction. Their organization remains complete. They have from two to three thousand arms, and avow their purpose to override the laws and constituted authorities wherever they think proper. At present they are engaged in a hunt for spoils. They have got up a ticket for county officers and the legislature, and have put up for sheriff their generallissimo, Marshal Doane. The office is worth some $60,000 per year, which I take to be quite an adequate reward for committing the crimes of murder, kidnapping and treason. In a long list of their candidates we find men whose only claim is that they have trampled on the Constitution and the laws. I have strong hopes that even here in San Francisco, we shall be able to beat, by regular Democratic nominations, this gang of traitors, although they will be aided by their Black Republican allies. Yours truly, L. Q. W.

Disunion.

It is a very common thing now-a-days to hear men talk lightly, and in a spirit of indifference, about the dissolution of the Union. It is no longer a startling announcement to hear men express their deliberate convictions that this confederacy of States will be dissolved within ten years! The time was,—and we can well remember it,—when such a prediction would cause a shudder in every vein, and the word "TRAITOR" would involuntarily force itself upon the lips of every auditor.

Why this change? Is the Union less worthy of preservation now, than it was twenty years ago? Has our beloved country fulfilled the glorious mission destined for it by the founders of the Republic? Can it accomplish no further good for the human family? Are our people less happy than those of other nations? Does misery and wretchedness, and mortal suffering prevail to a greater extent in our land than any other? If none of these things, then why should not our Union, which makes us what we are, be preserved? If no one is tired of it, why should it be dissolved?

But there is a class who are dissatisfied. They are few in number, but powerful in resources. They "pray nightly that this accursed Union may be dissolved," say they; and if so, it is for the purpose of accommodating—not the negro, for they are his worst enemies—not the white man, for his rights are now protected, and he is happier than in any other part of the world—but the aristocracy and monarchists of Europe. It is for their accommodation that this Union is to be dissolved. It is to please them that republican institutions are to be blotted out of existence. The American people should see to it.

Political Parsons.

The Reverend John Holmes, a political clergyman of the Black Fusion party, and one of the three thousand who signed that *blasphemous protest* to Congress, has recently seduced and absconded with a girl of sixteen, the only daughter of a poor widow, leaving his own wife and two small children in destitute circumstances.—This is the *twelfth* case of seduction and ruin of young girls, or of running away with other men's wives, by these political priests who signed that *protest to Congress*, are equally corrupt as the twelve who have been proven guilty of these heinous crimes, it does most emphatically show the corrupt and base heart of those political priests who descend from the holy office of preaching "peace on earth and good will toward men," to the unworthy one of spouting Fremont, fanaticism and disunion. These political buzzards who hover over the land in the sombre robes of their holy professions, preying upon the youth, virtue and innocence of the female sex, are an indispensable ingredient in the composition of the mongrel party that now seeks to lay violent hands on the Constitution, and while they pillage the temple of liberty, prostitute the national government to their unholy purposes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 18.—In the Flour market there is no new feature to present. There is but little export demand, and the only transactions reported are 6@7000 barrels at $6 75 ₱ barrel for standard brands, and $7 12½@7 25 for extra. The receipts and stocks are quite moderate, and some holders are indifferent about realizing at our lowest figure.—There is a fair inquiry for home consumption at former rates. No sales of Rye Flour—we quote at $3 75. Corn Meal is held firmly at $3 37½ ₱ barrel, with sales of 500 barrels Pennsylvania at this rate.

GRAIN—There was more Wheat offered on 'Change this morning, but the demand was good and prices are well maintained. Sales of 9@10000 bus. Southern Pennsylvania at $1 55 ₱ bushel for prime red, including some of inferior quality at $1 50, and fair and prime white at $1 65@$1 70. Rye is wanted, and new sells on arrival at 80 cents. Corn is in fair request, and 5000 bushels yellow sold at 66½@67 cents, afloat, and 66 in store. Oats are in demand and have advanced 1 cent ₱ bushel—6@7000 bushels prime Delaware sold at 42@43 cents, afloat.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. JAMES MILLER and MISS MARGARET ANN CLAUGAUGH, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the 16th inst., at Mr. David Corbin's, by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. BENJAMIN SHULTS and Miss ELLEN CORBIN, both of Huntingdon county.

DIED,

On the morning of the 4th ult., Mr. JOHN HENRY, Sr., of West township, Huntingdon county, in the 76th year of his age.

Mr. Henry had enjoyed an unusual degree of health, up to the time when he was attacked with the disease which terminated his life. He was attacked with dysentery, which eventually assumed a typhoid form. Although every thing was done which medical skill and the most assidious attention could do, yet, he at length, fell before the power of the common enemy of our race.

Mr. Henry was a good specimen of a generation which will soon have passed away. He was dignified in his manner, mild in his temper, pleasant in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and unusually confiding in his disposition. As a husband he was kind, and as a parent affectionate and indulgent. He was a good man and a good citizen. He died in the confident hope of a joyful and glorious resurrection to eternal life.

"Let me die the death of the righteous and my last end be like his." C.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon, Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

GAS! GAS LIGHTS ARE COMING.

—And so are J. & W. SAXTON.—

Not with Gas, but with an entire new and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Wood and Willow Ware, and every article usually kept in a country store. We have one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS ever offered to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and are determined to sell lower than can be purchased at any other House east of the Alleghany. Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact. We will sell our old stock at cost, and a great deal under cost. Don't forget to call at "THE METROPOLITAN" before purchasing at any other house. We also purchase and store grain, and it is admitted by all that we have the safest place of unloading grain in town. All kinds produce taken in Exchange for Goods. J. & W. SAXTON.

BEST COOK BOOK EVER PRINTED. WIDDFIELD'S NEW COOK BOOK; OR, PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. Comprising all the popular methods for Cooking and Preparing all kinds of Poultry, Vegetables, Preserves, Omelets, Terrapins, Puddings, Jellies, Pastries, Desserts, Meats, Pickles, Sauces, Soups, Syrups, Cakes, Pies, Fish, Rolls, BY HANNAH WIDDFIELD,

Celebrated for nearly Fifty Years, as a Cake and Pastry Baker in South Ninth Street, above Spruce, Philadelphia.

Complete in One Large Duodecima Volume, Strongly Bound, Price One Dollar.

There is not a lady living but should possess themselves of a copy of this work at once. It will give you all better meals and make your cost of living less, and keep your Husbands, Sons, and Brothers in an excellent humor.—Send for it at once by all means.

(Read what the Editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in that paper of Sept. 4th, says of it.)

A VALUABLE WORK.—"Next to having something to eat is having it cooked in a style fit to be eaten. Every housekeeper does not understand this art, and, probably, only for want of a little elementary teaching. This want is easily supplied, for T. B. Peterson has just published Mrs. Widdfield's Cook Book, in which the experience of that celebrated person in this line, is given so clearly and with such precise details that any housekeeper of sufficient capacity to undertake the management of household affairs can make herself an accomplished caterer for the table without serving an apprenticeship to the business. The book is published in one volume, the typography good and paper excellent, with as much real useful information in the volume as would be worth a dozen times its price. Get it at once."

(Read what the Editor of the Ladies' National Magazine says of it in the number for October.)

"The author of this book, Mrs. Hannah Widdfield, was celebrated, for nearly fifty years, as a cake baker and pastry cook in Philadelphia. None of the receipts have ever before been published. They have been tried for years, by hundreds of Mrs. Widdfield's pupils, many of whom we know personally; and we can, therefore, conscientiously recommend them. They have, moreover, the advantage of not being too extravagant, as most receipts in modern cook books are; and they also comprise every thing relating to the table, preserving, &c. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best work on the subject there is. The great majority of the cook books, it is well known to the initiated, are made by incompetent persons, who have never tried the receipts they profess to recommend. We advise all to purchase this one at once."

(Read what the Editor of the Dollar Newspaper says of it.)

"*All the receipts in this book are now for the first time published in book form*, and *none* of these receipts have ever before been issued in any other work but this; and we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe it will prove, on examination to all, to be the most useful and popular Cook Book ever issued. The merit of these receipts is, that they have been tried for years, and therefore can be recommended conscientiously. It is the best book on cookery and receipts that we know of, and while it will be useful to matrons, to young housewives it will be indispensable."

☞Copies of the above celebrated Cook Book will be sent to any one to any place, *free of postage*, on remitting One Dollar to the Publisher, in a letter. Published and for sale at the Cheap Bookselling and Publishing House of T. B. PETERSON,

No. 102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must come addressed.

☞WANTED—Canvassers in every town and county in the United States, to engage in the sale of this popular book, to whom they will be supplied by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, at very low rates. Everybody will want it.

☞T. B. Peterson has just published an entire new catalogue, which will be sent *gratis* to any person, on their sending for one. October 22, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, that the undersigned has been appointed Collector of Assessment No. 7 of said Company, and that he will soon call on said members for the amounts due by them respectively. ROBERT GOSHORN.

October 15, 1856.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, on the 13th of September last, a brindle steer calf, about eight months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 13, 1856.* CHARLES DUFF.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN SNYDER, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH McCOY,

D. H. CAMPBELL,

Oct. 15, 1856.* Administrators.

WHAT CAN WOMAN DO?—This long expected book by T. S. ARTHUR, is now ready for Agents and Canvassers. It is having an immense sale, and is considered one of his best efforts. In it will be found Mr. Arthur's views on the vexed question of WOMAN'S RIGHTS,

and what she can do as SISTER, WIFE and MOTHER.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of the price, $1.00. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher.

48 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. We publish all Mr. Arthur's New Books. Send for our list, and terms to Agents. October 15, 1856.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—SIX FARMS and FOUR TRACTS OF WOODLAND, containing together about 1500 acres, situate in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale, some time in December next, as part of the Real Estate of the late JOHN KER, Esquire, dec'd. These lands lie in a compact body on the western side of the Juniata river, and within a short distance of the borough of Huntingdon.

The Mansion Farm of the late Judge Ker, dec'd, containing 237 acres, upon which are valuable improvements, will be one of the farms to be offered for sale. It is expected that Orders for the sale of these lands will be obtained at our next November Court. In the meantime those desiring to purchase, are invited to come and examine this property. Please call upon the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. M. C. Ker, in the borough of Huntingdon, who will show these lands, and give every necessary information in regard to them. The terms of sale will be easy, as one third of the purchase money will remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life time of the widow of said deceased. HENRY M. KER,

Administrator of John Ker, deceased.

October 15, 1856-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, to wit:

1. Benedict Stevens, Esq., Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Ludwick Kiester, late of Springfield township, dec'd.

2. George Lang, surviving Administrator of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, dec'd.

3. Henry M. Ker, Administrator of John Ker, (who was in his lifetime one of the Administrators of Patrick Lang, dec'd,) this being an account of the Administration of the Estate of Patrick Lang, dec'd, by said John Ker in his lifetime.

4. John Henderson and Harriet Henderson, Administrators of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd.

5. David Thompson and Martha Thompson, Administrators of John Thompson, late of Henderson township, dec'd.

6. David Mountain, acting Administrator of Wm. Dean, Esq., late of Walker township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

One House and Lot in the borough of Petersburg, fronting sixty feet on Main street and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to a street, bounded on the east by Abraham Renner, on the north by Abraham Cresswell, having thereon erected a two story frame house painted white, and a shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G. Ritter and Rebecca Ritter.

ALSO—A certain Lot of Ground adjoining the Borough of Birmingham containing about one acre more or less, adjoining a lot of John Owens, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Water street on the south, lands of Shoenberger on the north and east, on which is erected a Brick building seventy feet in length and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with a stone basement, known as "The Mountain Female Seminary."

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, lying on the west side of Main street, fronting sixty feet on said street and extending back 140 feet to land of Samuel Carothers, bounded on the north by a Lot of the widow Bickel, south by a lot of the heirs of James Carothers, dec'd, having thereon erected a two-story log house, a small kitchen, and log stable and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Smith.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Thomas Wallace, of, in and to a piece and parcel of meadow land situate on the margin of Standing Stone Creek in the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining a lot of George Jackson on the north, a lot of Wm. Dorris, Sr., on the south, another lot of said defendant in the same inclosure, on the west, and said creek on the east, containing seven acres and sixty-four perches, be the same more or less.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate on the south eastern corner of Church and St. Clair streets in said borough, fronting about seventy-four feet on St. Clair street, and extending back from the same two hundred feet to the old line of the said borough and western boundary of the above-mentioned and described lot, bounded on the north by Church street, and on the south by a lot owned by the widow Hawn, including the whole of lot No. 172 in the recorded plan of said borough.

ALSO—Four contiguous lots of ground situate in said borough, bounded on the north and west by the Renner farm, on the east by the Warm Spring road, and on the south by a lot of the Hon. James Gwin, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, as represented on a map of said lots, divided on the 16th day of October, 1855, for the defendant by J. Simpson Africa, County Surveyor, containing each four acres, and No. 4 containing about 3 acres, be the same more or less.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Wallace.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of John Donaldson, one of defendants, in and to all that messuage, parcel or tract of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, on the westerly side of the Juniata river, and bounded by lands of Matthew F. Campbell, Esq., James Hampson, John McComb, and others, containing one hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, being the same lands mentioned in an article of agreement dated March 19, 1850, between John R. Gosnell, John Donaldson, James Donaldson, and Michael Hennig. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Donaldson.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of deft., J. T. McVey, of, in and to a certain lot of ground No. — situated on the corner of Market and Commerce (now called Lyon) streets, in the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Huntingdon, being 60 feet on Market street and extending back 165 feet more or less, adjoining John Graffius on the north-east, having thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, plastered, with a brick store house, a frame office building, a stable and other buildings, (which was extended by the Inquest and confirmed 14th January, 1856, and accepted by defendant at the rental fixed by said Inquest, which rental has not been paid, as per affidavit of Plaintiff. See Precipe filed.)

ALSO—The following Tract of Land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, and bounded by John Levy on the west, Robert Bigham on the north, Black Log Mountain on the east,—containing two hundred acres more or less, about 100 of which is cleared, having thereon erected two small log dwelling houses and a log barn.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Knepp.

ALSO—Two small parcels of land situate in the town of Scottsville, in Clay township, Huntingdon county, and bounded on the east by a lot of Adam Carfman and north by David Heck and west by Samuel Smith, south by public road, containing in all one and one half acres, more or less, with the following improvements thereon—a two story log house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Banks.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property, to wit:—A tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powell, Gen. A. P. Wilson and others, having thereon erected a two-story log house, barn and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the "Corbin Tract," containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining land of Taylor's heirs and others. Also, a tract of land adjoining the above known as the Cornelius tract containing 395 acres, 5 perches and allowance. Also, a tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer and Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance. Also, a tract of land, adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance. Also, a tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer and Dougherty, containing 439 acres and 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the William Hench Coal Bank tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others. Also, all the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, (now dec'd) which he holds under certain articles of agreement, for the same, with John Dougherty and George W. Speer, or otherwise, as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—All the right, title, claim and interest of defendant, of, in and to a lot of ground in the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, numbered 18 in the plan of said village, made by J. W. Matthias, the 14th of March, 1849, lying and being on the west side of the road on main street of said village—which runs at 12¼ degrees north—said lot being 60 feet in front on said street and extending back at right angles thereto 140 feet, to a line parallel to said street, having thereon erected a small house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Wilson.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground situate in the town of Barnett, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Henrietta street, and extending back 140 feet to an alley—bounded on the east by a lot of Michael McCabe, and No. 26 in the plan of said town—having thereon erected a two-story log house 16 by 26 feet, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas McGillan.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, October 8, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Delarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM, OF LIMESTONE LAND, FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, November 11, his farms situated in Morris township, and containing 265 acres. 250 acres under fence and in good cultivation, the balance timber land. This property is divided about equally into two farms, with a large brick house and frame tenant house, a large barn, wagon shed and corn crib, carpenter and blacksmith shops on one, and a good frame house and barn on the other; with good water and fruit on both places, and in a healthy neighborhood.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer 496 acres of mountain land, in lots of from 50 to 100 acres, to suit purchasers. This land is well set with thrify young chestnut, white and yellow pine, and oak timber, and convenient to the farms, with good roads to and through the same. The above property is within ¼ mile of the Penna. R. R., and 2½ of the canal at Water Street. For further particulars, address SAMUEL P. WALLACE,

Oct. 8, 1856.-ts* Spruce Creek, P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HENRY, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE HENRY, Administrator.

Oct. 15, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the Will of James Campbell, dec'd, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the town of Markleburg, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M., ONE HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, situated on the corner of Bedford and R. R. Street, measuring sixty feet in front on Bedford street, and extending back on R. R. street one hundred and sixty feet, with a large weather-boarded frame two-story House, with a store house attached to it; the buildings together measuring 60 feet in front on Bedford street, running back along R. R. street 40 feet. There is also on the premises a good stable and large corn crib, with a good well of never failing water convenient to the house.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand or at the making of the deed, and one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, the interest to be paid half yearly, and the payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

ALEXANDER PORT,

Surviving Administrator of James Campbell, dec'd.

October 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of ENOCH GILLCOTE, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to DAVID BERKSTRESSER,

October 1, 1856. Administrator.

FEMALE LITERARY ASSOCIATION. New books ready for subscribers in the Library room in the Court House, on Saturday at 3 o'clock, when and where the Librarian will attend for one hour.

Gilfillen's Modern Literature, also Hugh Miller's, Mrs. Stowe's, Mrs. Ellet's, and other works.

Subscription 50 cents per year. New subscriptions solicited. Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING at H. ROMAN'S as cheap as they can in the city. Huntingdon, October 1, 1856.

THE FAIR!—Every gentleman attending the Fair, should call at the cheap Clothing Store of H. ROMAN, Market Square, Huntingdon, before they return home. October 1, 1856.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

On and after Wednesday, September 3, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	9.30	Arrive	2.01
" McConnellstown	9.45	Leave	1.46
" Pleasant Grove	9.54	"	1.37
" Marklesburg	10.04	"	1.25
" Coffee Run	10.20	"	1.04
" Rough & Ready	10.30	"	12.55
" Fishers' Summit	10.50	"	12.39
" Saxton	11.10	"	12.23
" Riddelsburg	11.26	"	12.07
Arrive at Allaquippa	11.36	"	12.M

SECOND TRAIN.

	P.M.		A.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	8.34
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.19
" Pleasant Grove	5.54	"	8.10
" Marklesburg	6.06	"	7.58
" Coffee Run	6.20	"	7.42
" Rough & Ready	6.30	"	7.34
" Fishers' Summit	6.50	"	7.16
" Saxton	7.10	"	6.50
" Riddelsburg	7.26	"	6.37
Arrive at Allaquippa	7.34	Leave	6.30

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with the following Trains on Pennsylvania Rail Road: the Express Train West at 7.12 a. m.—the Through Mail Train East at 2.36 p. m.; and the Through Mail Train West at 5.18 p. m.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

September 3, 1856.

J. STEWART DEPUY & SONS, Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, (below 8th) Philadelphia, have opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venitian CARPETINGS.

Also—Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., which they are selling very low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail. September 10, 1856–3m.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856–1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons indebted to her are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to me.

BARLETZ EALEY, Administrator.

Brady twp., Sept. 10, 1856–6t.*

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

GUN NOTICE.—Andrew Wurfflein, Importer and Manufacturer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

No. 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel Shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

☞Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches. ANDREW WURFFLEIN.

September 3, 1856–3m.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—ONE FARM in Brady township, Huntingdon county, known as the Mill Creek Farm, containing 270 acres, about 130 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation—considerable part of which has been well limed and a large quantity of lime putting on this fall. Limestone handy, and easily quarried, the balance of the land is in timber. There is erected a good Bank Barn with running water in the yard, good House with flowing fountain of pure water in the yard. Also, a young apple orchard of 60 or 70 trees.—1200 bushels good Wheat has been raised in a season off of this farm with corresponding crops of other grain. There is 40 acres of this land first quality bottom land.

ALSO—A FARM of 90 acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856–tf.

1856. 1856. 1856.

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856–3m.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.

August 20, 1856–3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store. Huntingdon.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LOST.—On the 8th inst., in the borough of Huntingdon, between the P. R. R. Depot and the Post Office, a RED SHAWL with a yellow border, and satin stripe. The finder will please leave it at the Post Office.

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500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

THE COMING HOLIDAYS!—Great PREPARATIONS! WM. T. FRY, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and residents of Huntingdon and vicinity for their very liberal patronage, and anticipating all increased demand for articles of his own Manufacture and Importation, has made extensive preparations to supply the same, in his stock *surpassed by none in the city, and to which he is constantly receiving additions from Europe of the newest styles,*) can always be found a choice selection of articles suitable for Bridal, Birthday and Holiday Presents, of the most *recherche* and *unique* description, comprising in part Rich Dressing Cases, Writing Desk, Cabas, Fans, Bronze Bisque and Parian Figures, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, and a rich variety of the useful and ornamental in Ormolu, Bronze, Shell, Mosaic, Papier Mache, &c. Also, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles.

WM. T. FRY,

128 ARCH Street, (opposite the Theatre) Philadelphia.

October 1, 1856–3m.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Whereas, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to direct the manner, time and place of holding elections for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States," enacted the 2d of February, 1802, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such election to be held. *Therefore*, I, JOSHUA GREENLAND, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the FIRST TUESDAY (being the 4th day of November,) at the several Districts composed as follows, viz:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West township on the south side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships, at the foot of said ridge, to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murray's Run.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Henry Selfridge at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the house of Joshua Shore, at the Three Springs in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge: thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School House in the borough of Petersburg.

—At which time and place will be chosen a number of persons, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which this State is entitled in the Congress of the United States (being TWENTY-SEVEN in number) to be

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who attended on the 14th day of October, at the election for Members of the General Assembly, &c., are hereby enjoined to attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, subject to like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they were liable to at the Election of Members of the General Assembly, &c.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, *excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any* office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 7th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 15th day of November, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1856.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK, N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.

September 3, 1856–3m.

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35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS AT AN OLD STAND.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whiteoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS, *Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.*

July 8, 1856.—m

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & MCDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & MDIVIT.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, on moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges. GEO. HARTLEY.

Huntingdon, August 6, 1856–3t.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO., Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & MDIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & MDIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No Humbug in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.–1m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856–3m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. F. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Have Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, *Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass*, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.

April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO., 174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.

September 3, 1856–3m.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its sixth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, commencing September 30th and continuing October 1, 2 and 3.

The annual address by Hon. George W. Woodward. Competition for the Premiums open to all.

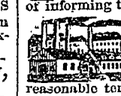
ROBT. C. WALKER, Pittsburg, Sept. 17, 1856–3t. Secretary.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by WM. WILLIAMS & CO

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,

that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and hall-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes, Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.